

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.  
Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal.  
F. L. CHILDS,  
Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.  
dec 18dtf.



# The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE,  
A. M. GORMAN, } Editors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be  
directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

WEDNESDAY, February 24, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE,  
on Fayetteville street, second door  
South of Pomeroy's Bookstore.

## Suspension of the Habeas Corpus.

Congress having suspended the writ of Habeas Corpus in certain cases, persons will be arrested for the offences set forth in the act, will be deprived of the privilege of this writ, and will be brought to trial under the peculiar circumstances of the case. The action of Congress is strictly constitutional, and violates no right of society, and no privilege of the citizen. By an ordinance of the Confederate Constitution it is expressly allowed to suspend this privilege "when in case of invasion the public safety may require it." It is an extraordinary measure, intended to preserve the public safety in moments of critical danger. The President has no doubt, on full consultation, and on accurate information furnished to him from various portions of the Confederacy, become convinced of the necessity of this measure. He has submitted this information to Congress, and recommended this suspension—and Congress, after due deliberation, has sanctioned and approved his recommendation.

The people of North Carolina are no doubt indebted in a great measure to the Convention agitation in this State for this grave legislation. That agitation was fierce, vindictive and dangerous. It assailed our own Government with furious denunciation, and threatened a resistance to its authority no less than revolution—and it set about a preparation for an unconstitutional and insurrectionary movement. Congress and the President would have been untrue to the country, if they had failed to meet this emergency with proper precaution—for the movement in North Carolina had carried hope and confidence to the enemy, as their speakers and press have shown—it had cast gloom and despondency on our own people, and had operated most perniciously in the army.

The people of North Carolina, looking at it aright, will be thankful that we are saved from the threatened calamity. Indeed the agitators themselves may well regard it as a boon of mercy—unless they compel otherwise. For, (and we speak with some knowledge) if they had attempted the execution of their purpose, our soldiers in the field would never have allowed its completion—and if they had once started to suppress it, the leaders would have seen a retribution fearful to contemplate.

The question now is—as to the ulterior step. The writ will certainly be suspended. What next?

Will there be arrests and trials for what is past? Of course no one can know the President's intention. It is neither foreseen nor forethought, and will not be confided, except to those who put it into execution. But we do know this: Strangely as the enemies of the President accuse him of an arbitrary and despotic inclination, the evidence discloses him as most forbearing—rather shrinking from the exercise of arbitrary power than coveting it. His whole nature is absorbed, and his whole soul engaged in the effort to wrest from the invader the independence of the nation, and his highest pleasure would be to have a united people, struggling with him in this great cause.

Our individual opinion is, that unless the necessity be continued—the "dead past will bury its dead."

But the agitation must stop. There must be no more appeals for Convention—openly or by secret petition. The movement has inspired distrust and alarm—anxiety and apprehension—has already led to violence and disorder, and is pregnant with more. Men must cease to speak in private, and the press cease to publish denunciations of the Government, which induce the soldier to abandon the cause. If they are false-hearted enough to sympathize with the foe, they must lock the secret in the most hidden recesses of their soul. Folly has long enough had sway—it must descend and give place to better and wiser sentiment and action.

The people of this community, in particular, are greatly relieved. They have had a heavy burden to endure. An arrogant and presumptuous organization has annoyed, perplexed, and insulted the peaceably disposed to the very verge of commotion. Men have been held hostages, as it were, under threatened violence.

But let all this pass. The day never yet was, when truth and justice needed to fear danger from the lawless and ill-disposed. Let it all pass. Only let us have no more of folly. If there must needs be a political party, and a strife for office, let those who engage in it confine it to themselves, and so conduct it that the country be not jeopardized.

"The Confederate thinks the Progress is edited by outsiders. This is a mistake."—Progress.

Will the ostensible editor of the Progress say, that he is the author of a certain editorial article in his paper of a few days since, in reply to an able communication on the Habeas Corpus? Or, will he say that the Editor of the Standard; or Doctor—anybody, no matter who, even if he be of Governor Vance's staff, has not often furnished editorial matter for the Progress? If the ostensible editor of that paper has his doubts—thinks "this is a mistake," we think we can prove the facts to his satisfaction.

## The Substitute Question.

We learn from one of the Counsel engaged in the argument of this question before Chief Justice Pearson at Salisbury, that on Monday last he announced his decision, which was: that the Act of Congress rendering the Principals of Substitutes liable to military duty, was a breach of contract between them and the Government, and was unconstitutional and void. His attention was then called to the late act suspending the writ of Habeas Corpus, which reached Salisbury after his opinion was prepared; and he held that it did not apply to the Principals of Substitutes.

We learn from members of Congress that it was so intended. Decisions upon the main point have been made in Alabama and Georgia, differing from that of Judge Pearson, and we see from the Richmond papers that a case is now pending before the Court of Appeals of Virginia, and which will probably be decided in a day or two. We learn further, that the case in which Judge Pearson made his decision, at his suggestion, will be removed to our Supreme Court for hearing by that Court, at next June term; and that in the meantime the parties in a large number of other cases are recognized to await and abide the decision in the case carried up.

It is hoped that other Judges in the State will adopt that course for the present, as best calculated to get a decision of the important question by our Supreme Court, and thus settle any conflict of opinion and prevent much mischief in the meantime. The enrollment is going on, and we hear that great numbers are now enrolling their names. We are not aware what course the Government will pursue under the habeas corpus act, which seems to us to cover the cases, but we hope that a stop may be put, in some way, to the suing out of more writs, thus putting parties to great expense and creating excitement—at all events until the Government is informed of the decision and transfer of a case to the Supreme Court, and it determines what course it will feel it to be its duty to pursue.

We regret very much that this decision has been made. We think it will be decided otherwise in the other States; and even should it be reversed by the Supreme Court of this State, it will be attended with delay and loss of men in the field, where every man is needed; unless the Government should construe the Habeas Corpus act as we do, and determine to execute it.

## Anecdote and Application.

A country negro went down to Petersburg the other day, on a holiday visit, carrying a small little amount of Confederate notes. While there he met with a town lark who had sugar for sale, which he offered at a bargain. The credulous rustic, thinking of his wife whom he had left behind, was in for a trade, and the bargain being struck at twenty dollars, he paid down the cash and took bag and all. Lo! and behold, when he came to examine his purchase, the sugar was gone—and he had bought nothing but sand.

The parties who are carrying around petitions for a Convention, are offering for sale the sugar in the bag—they look out for purchasers in a trusting and credulous people, and many a bag has been imposed upon their unsuspecting confidence. Listen to us, friends, and learn the moral of the tale:

Examine the bag before you make the purchase—taste the contents before you give your money—scrutinize the paper before you put your name. Get some friend on whom you can rely to make the examination for you. If you don't—if you trust the seller—you will buy sand for sugar—and if you buy bags enough, you will have sand enough to bury you.

## Funding of Confederate Notes.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an important Circular to holders of Confederate Notes, advising them to bond them as speedily as possible. By reading the new Currency law, it will be seen that the important feature of the certificates for notes brought in prior to 1st of April, is that they are receivable for taxes for their full amount, and not subject to tax imposed on other bonds.

The immediate effect of this law will be that the price of everything will advance 33 1/3 per cent. until the 1st of April, and also afterwards where payment is to be made in the present treasury notes. It will, therefore, be the interest of every person to carry his notes in for certificates before the 1st of April, and thus secure the full amount of his money to pay his taxes with for the year 1864; and as the taxes for 1863 have been paid, they will furnish data by which each man can estimate his taxes for the present year. Persons using the present treasury notes after the 1st of April, will be compelled to submit to a discount to the extent of 33 1/3 per cent.—as that will be the rate which they will bear to the new currency. Ample notice is given to all. But there are many persons who will hold on to those notes, hoping to use them and avoid the discount—but they will find out their mistake when the 1st of April has passed. Let all act promptly, and not wait for the rush that will be made at the Treasury towards the end of March.

Our inference is this: Every one should estimate the amount of his taxes for the year, and fund at once at least enough to meet them. And all purchasers, who can, ought to keep out of the market just now. The coming demand for money, and its consequent increasing value, will kill the present panic in two or three weeks, and prices will descend. To those who desire to get high prices, the present is the opportunity. Men will regain their composure in a short time, and then they will see the folly of those who are now throwing away their money in their anxiety to get rid of it.

One word as to our future circulation. Some are supposing that the new law gives un-

limited power to make new emissions, and anticipate, therefore, that the coming depletion will be followed by a redundancy equal to the present. This is an error. Section 5th prohibits the issue of new notes, except to two-thirds of the amount of the old notes taken in, whether by funding or exchange. The highest limit, therefore, to which the currency can hereafter attain is two-thirds of its present magnitude. The means for carrying on the Government, if the taxes prove insufficient, are to be obtained by the sale of bonds (see sections 6 and 7) and by certificates of indebtedness, (see section 14.)

## President Davis's Address to his Army.

The address of President Davis to the armies of the Confederate States, has reached the United States. The World publishes the address. Its comments may be found in another column.

The New York World is, unquestionably and by all odds, says the Richmond Enquirer, the ablest conducted newspaper in the United States. It is decided in its opposition to Lincoln, but violent in its hatred of the Confederate States. It sees no patriotism in the re-enlistment of the Confederate soldiers, and will not understand the unselfish devotion that has marked the conduct of our gallant defenders. The World attributes the re-enlistment to "force." It assumes, that "dissatisfaction exists," because the President is at "eloquent pains" to express the gratitude of the country for this unparalleled manifestation of patriotism on the soldiers. When the World reads and understands the recent laws passed by the Confederate Congress, perhaps it may attribute that legislation to force by the servants of the people upon their masters. A people and army that submits to be "forced" into such sacrifices must be in earnest; and nations of the world will understand, if our enemies will not, that the people of the Confederate States will hesitate at no sacrifice of men, or money, or institutions that this war may make necessary to secure their independence of the United States. The World says the pay of the soldiers "is worthless." The Congress of the Confederate States admits the fact, and has legislated the pay out of existence and taken steps to make it valuable. The people of the Confederate States have demanded such taxation as no other people ever sustained, and the Congress has passed tax bills that fully meet the emergency. The taxes of 1863 and 1864 will reach eight hundred millions of dollars, and will be promptly paid.

The Yankee papers are boasting of their national debt, that it reaches twenty-five hundred millions, and, before the war ends, will amount to four thousand millions of dollars. The Confederate States can make no such boast; but they can present an earnest effort to pay what they owe that will most favorably contrast with the spirit, purpose and object of the two people. Our currency has become so redundant that it is almost worthless, but the funding act will restore the currency. The laws just passed by Congress attest the purpose and determination of the people. The enemy may misrepresent them as the last efforts of "desperation," but as long as the "tyrant" Davis is sustained by such evidence of popular spirit and purpose, he will be regarded as the best supported despot the world has ever seen.

If the World cannot understand or comprehend the motives of the re-enlistments, there is one fact which it has the candor to admit, and that is, that President Davis, "by hook or by crook," has got the men that will "fight like devils" under his officers. And this is the fact of greatest importance. The World calls the attention of the United States authorities to this great fact, and we hope and expect Mr. Davis and his officers to make this fact still more apparent to the enemy by such use of the men as shall speedily teach our foes the folly of continuing a war which is supported by such evidences of unyielding determination on the part of our people.

We never expected the World to do justice to the patriotism of its enemies, but we did not suppose that it would stultify itself by such remarks as those copied by us today. It may mislead and deceive its people about the patriotism and zeal of its own pensioned soldiers; but to assert that our money is worthless, that our soldiers are deserting, that the "rebellion" is on the wane, and yet admit the fact that President Davis has secured for the war the veteran soldiers of the armies of the Confederate States, are inconsistencies that will not long deceive its readers.

It is by such acts, not promises, that our enemy will learn that its work of conquest and subjugation has scarcely begun; that our people have at last brought all their energies to the service of the country, and that no idea of surrender or submission is or can ever be entertained by the people of the Confederate States.

THE PROGRESS.—This piratical craft, sailing under the false colors of neutrality but all the time bearing the black flag of sedition and treason, has hauled down the skull and cross bones which floated from its mast head, and it has unfurled the white flag of peace and innocence. A short time since, the far famed brigand, "The Pirate of the Gulf," never walked a deck with more mercilessness than did the commander of the Progress. No plot valiant knight ever boasted more blusteringly than he, of "blood flowing down our streets," or of hanging men up to lamp posts. Now, he is harmlessness itself—whimpering like a whipped school boy, and begs for quarter. Well, circumstances do alter cases wonderfully, sometimes.

Elsie Lynchburg Republican announces the death of W. G. Brownlow, in Knoxville, a few days ago. Too good to be true.

## ADDRESS OF CONGRESS To the People of the Confederate States. (Continued.)

General Robert E. Lee, in a recent battle order, stated to his invincible legions that the "crucial foe seeks to reduce our fathers and mothers, our wives and children to abject slavery." He does not paint too strongly the purposes of the enemy or the consequences of subjugation. What has been done in certain districts, is but the prologue of the bloody drama that will be enacted. It is well that every man and woman should have some just conception of the horrors of conquest, and of Ireland at the period of its conquest, and of Poland, distinctly foreboding what would be the fate of the South, in its ceaseless work of blood, would be revived for the execution of the "rebel leaders." The hero of our contest would be required to lay down their grand ensigns, on which are recorded the battle-fields of their glory, to stack their arms, lower their heads in humiliation and dishonor, and pass under the yoke of abolition misrule and tyranny.

A hateful inquisition, made atrocious by spies and informers; star chamber courts, enforcing their decisions by confiscations, imprisonments, banishments and death; a band of detectives, ferreting out secrets, lurking in every family, existing in every conveyance; the suppression of free speech; the deprivation of arms and franchises; and the ever present threat of torturing malice and devilish ingenuity of our foes can suggest. The destruction of our nationality the equalization of whites and blacks, the obliteration of State lines, degradation to colonial vassalage and the reduction of many of our citizens to dreary, hopeless remediless bondage. A hostile police would keep "order" in every town and city. Judges, like Borden, would hold our courts, protected by Yankee soldiers. Churches would be filled by Yankee oratory preachers. Every office would be bestowed on aliens. Absentism would curse us with all its vices. Superadded to these, sinking us into lower stages of degradation, we would be made the slaves of our slaves, hewers of wood and drawers of water for those upon whom God has stamped indelibly the marks of physical and intellectual inferiority. The past or foreign countries need not be sought into to furnish illustrations of the heritage of shame and subjugation would entail. Baltimore, St. Louis, Nashville, Knoxville, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Huntsville, Norfolk, Newbern, Louisville and Fredericksburg are the first fruits of the ignominy and poverty of Yankee domination.

The sad story of the wrongs and indignities endured by those States which have been in the complete or partial possession of the enemy, will give the best evidence of the consequence of subjugation. Missouri, a magnificent empire of agricultural and mineral wealth, is today a smoking ruin, and the theatre of the most revolting cruelties and barbarism. The millions of tyranny consume her substance, plunder her citizens, and destroy her peace. The sacred rights of freedom are struck down, and the blood of her children, her mothers and her old men, is made to flow, out of her wantonness and recklessness. No whispers of freedom go unpunished, and the very instincts of self-preservation are outlawed. The worship of God and the rates of sepulture have been shamefully interrupted, and, in many instances, the cultivation of the soil is prohibited to her own citizens. These facts are attested by many witnesses and it is but a just tribute to that noble and chivalrous people, that amid barbarities almost unparalleled, they still maintain a proud and defiant spirit towards their enemies.

In Maryland, the judiciary, made subservient to executive absolutism, furnishes no security for individual rights of personal freedom; members of the Legislature are arrested and imprisoned without process of law or assignment of cause, and the whole land groans under the oppression of a mercenary tyranny.

In Kentucky, the ballot-box has been overthrown, free speech is suppressed, the most vexatious annoyances harass and embitter, and all the arts and appliances of an unscrupulous despotism are freely used to prevent the uprising of the noble patriots of the dark and bloody ground. Notes of gladness, assurances of a brighter and better day, reach us, and the exiles may take courage and hope for the future.

In Virginia, the model of all that illustrates human heroism and self-denying patriotism, although the tempest of desolation has swept over her fair domains, no sign of repentance for her separation from the North can be found. Her old homesteads dismantled, her ancestral relics destroyed, her people impoverished, her territory made the battle ground for the rude hordes of contending hosts, and then divided, with herling wastes making-claiming jurisdiction and authority, the Old Dominion still stands with proud erect and defiant mien, ready to tramp beneath her heel every usurper and tyrant, and to illustrate afresh her *Sic Semper Tyrannis*, the "provident motto that ever blazed on a nation's shield or a warrior's arms."

To prevent such effects, our people are now prosecuting this struggle. It is no mere war of calculation, no contest for any peculiar kind of property, no barker of precious blood for filthy lucre. Everything involved in manhood, civilization, religion, law, property, country, home, is at stake. We fight not for plunder, spoils, pillage, territorial conquests. The Government tempts by no prizes of "beauty or booty," to be drawn in the lottery of this war. We seek to preserve civil freedom, honor, equality, friendship and blood is well shed for our family, for our friends, for our kind, for our country, for our God. Burke said, "a State, resolved to hazard its existence rather than abandon its object, must have an infinite advantage over that which is resolved to yield, rather than to carry its resistance beyond a certain point." It is better to be conquered by any other nation than by the United States. It is better to be a dependency of any other power than of that. By the condition of its existence and essential constitution, as now governed, it must be in perpetual hostility to us. As the Spanish invader burned his ships to make retreat impossible, so we cannot afford to take steps backward. Retreat is more dangerous than advance. Behind us, are inferiority and degradation. Before us is everything enticing to a patriot.

Our bitter and implacable foes are preparing vigorously for the coming campaign. Corresponding efforts should be made on our part. Without murmuring, our people should respond to the laws, which the circumstances demands. Every one capable of bearing arms, should be connected with some efficient military organization. The utmost energies of the whole population should be taxed to produce food and clothing, and a spirit of cheerfulness and trust in an all-wise and overruling Providence should be cultivated. The history of the past three years has much

to animate us to renewed effort, and a firmer and more assured hope. A whole people have given their hearts and bodies to repel the invader, and costly sacrifices have been made on the altar of our country. No similar instance is to be found of such spontaneous patriotic and volunteering. Inspired by a brave patriotism, again and again have our brave soldiers with the aid of Heaven, baffled the efforts of our foes.

It is in our ardent spirit, that we refer to successes that have cost us so much blood, and brought sorrow to so many hearts. We may find in all this an earnest of what, with determined and resolute exertion, we can do to avert subjugation and slavery—and we cannot fail to discern in our deliverance from so many and so great perils, the interposition of that Being who will not forsake us in the trials that are to come. Let us, then, looking upon the bodies of our loved and honored dead, catch inspiration from their example, and gather renewed confidence and a firmer resolve to tread, with unfaltering trust, the path that leads to honor and peace, though it leads through tears and suffering and blood.

We have no alternative but to do our duty. We combat for property, homes, the honor of our wives, the future of our children, the preservation of our land from pollution, and to avert a doom which we can never, with the threats of our enemies and the acts of oppression, we have subjected to in this address.

The situation is grave, but furnishes no just excuse for despondence. Instead of harsh criticism of the Government and our generals; instead of bewailing the failure to accomplish impossibilities, we should rather be grateful, humbly and profoundly, to a benignant Providence for the results that have rewarded our labors. Remembering the disproportion in population, in military and naval resources, and the deficiency of skilled labor in the South, our accomplishments have surpassed those recorded of any people in the world. This is no reason for hopelessness or fear. Since the outbreak of the war, the South has lost the nominal possession of the Mississippi river, and fragments of her territory, but Federal occupancy is not conquest. The fires of patriotism still burn unconquered in the breasts of those who are subject to the domination of the enemy. We yet have in our unimpaired control a territory, which, according to past progress, will require the enemy ten years to overrun.

The enemy is not free from difficulties. With an enormous debt the financial convulsion, long postponed, is surely coming. The short crops in the United States and abundant harvests in Europe, will hasten what was otherwise inevitable. Many sagacious persons at the North, discover in the usurpations of their Government, the certain overthrow of their liberties. A large number revolt from the unjust war waged upon the South, and would gladly bring it to an end. Others look with alarm on the complete subversion of constitutional freedom by Abraham Lincoln, and feel in their own persons the bitterness of the slavery which three years of war have failed to inflict on the South. Brave and earnest men at the North have spoken out against the usurpation and cruelties daily practiced. The success of these men over the radical and despotic faction which now rules the North, may open the way to peaceful negotiation, and a cessation of this bloody and unnecessary war.

In conclusion, we exhort our fellow-citizens to be of good cheer and spare no labor nor sacrifices that may be necessary to enable us to win the campaign upon which we have just entered. We have passed through great trials of affliction, but suffering and humiliation are the schoolmasters that lead nations to self-reliance and independence. These disciplinary providences but mature and develop and solidify our people. We beg that the supplies and resources of the country, which are ample, may be sold to the Government to support and equip its armies. Let all spirit of faction and party differences be forgotten in the presence of our cruel war. We should not despond. We should be self-relying. We should labor to extend to the utmost, the productive resources of the country. We should economize. The families of soldiers should be cared for and liberally supplied. We entreat from all, a generous and hearty co-operation with the Government in all branches of its administration, and with the agents, civil or military, in the performance of their duty.

Moral aid has the "power of the incommensurable," and, by united efforts, by an all-comprehending and self-sacrificing patriotism, we can with the blessings of God, avert the perils which environ us, and achieve for ourselves and children peace and freedom. Hitherto, the Lord has interposed graciously to bring us victory, and in His hand there is present power to prevent the great multitude which come against us, from casting us out of the possession which He has given us to inherit.

T. J. SIMMES,  
J. L. OWEN,  
A. E. MAXWELL,  
Committee on the part of Senate.  
J. W. CLAPP,  
J. L. M. CURRY,  
JULIAN HARTBRIDGE,  
JOHN GOODE, JR.,  
W. N. H. SMITH,  
Committee of House of Representatives.

[This Address was adopted by a unanimous vote of Congress, and was signed by every member present.]

**North Carolina.** } Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1863.  
WARREN COUNTY. }  
Marion Sanders and Sarah N. his wife, N. T. Green and Lucy N. his wife, John H. Mather and Caroline M. his wife, Thomas P. Alston, William W. Alston and Frederick McWilliams.

Benjamin A. Lavender, Wm. Teel and Florence his wife, Benj. A. Lavender, Jr., Eliza Ann Boddie, Joel Lupton and James White.  
In this case it is ordered that publication be made in a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, N. C., as to the non-resident defendants, to wit: Eliza Ann Boddie, Joel Lupton and James White, for six weeks, notifying them of the filing of this bill, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Warrenton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday of March, A. D. 1864, and plead, answer or demur thereto, the same will be taken as confessed, and the great and just claims of the plaintiff, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Warrenton, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1863.  
C. M. COOK, C. M. E.  
Issued 13th day of February, 1864. 5-6.

**North Carolina.** } Superior Court of Law,  
WARREN COUNTY. } Fall Term, 1863.  
John V. Cawthorn, Executor of Henry Cawthorn.

David Bowden—Original attachment levied on Land  
In this case it is ordered that publication be made in a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks, notifying the defendant, that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, and replies and pleads, judgment by default will be entered against him, and the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery.  
Witness, Benjamin E. Cook, Clerk of said Court at office in Warrenton, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1863.  
BENJ. E. COOK, C. S. C.  
Issued 13th day of February, 1864. 5-6.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

#### From Georgia.

ATLANTA, Feb. 22.  
Advices from Dalton report all quiet in front. The 20th Alabama, Col. Dedman, and the 31st Alabama, Col. Handley of Stevenson's Division, have re-enlisted for the war. Clesco Norman, who robbed the Express at Fort Valley of \$15000, has been convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years.

#### From Florida.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 22.  
The following official dispatch has been received here from Lake City, Florida, dated the 20th, to Gen. Jordan:  
"I met the enemy in force to-day under General Seymour and defeated him with great loss. I captured five pieces of artillery and a large number of small arms. I hold possession of the battle field and the killed and wounded of the enemy. My cavalry are in pursuit—don't know the precise number of prisoners, as they are being brought in constantly. My total loss will not exceed 200 killed and wounded. Among them I mourn many brave officers and men."  
Gen. Colquitt and Col. Harris, and officers and men of the Georgia and Florida troops engaged, behaved with great gallantry and deserve my thanks and the thanks of the Commanding General.

[Signed] JOE FENNAGAN.  
The enemy celebrated Washington's birthday with all colors flying on the flag at Charleston, and a national salute at sunrise, noon and sunset. The Ironsides participated. Our batteries opened and silenced a thirty-pounder Parrott at Gregg. The shelling of the city continues slightly.

#### From Mexico and Texas.

HUSTRON, Jan. 21, via Mobile, Feb. 22.  
FERN MEXICO.—The emute that was commenced in Matamoros by Cobes and Cortinas, on the arrival of bonds at Brownsville, is still flourishing. After Cordoba was killed, Zeina was invited to be Governor. He accepted and Cortina still holds the reins as the power behind the throne. Reinos is outside of Matamoros, occasionally attacking the insurrectionary bands. Several skirmishes, executions, &c., have taken place, but they are of little importance. On the 23d Zeina made a forced march of sixty thousand on the merchants of Matamoros. General Dana who had command of the Yankee troops at Brownsville, notified him at once of a force as far as he concerned loyal American merchants. Dana at the same time seized the ferries and turned his guns towards Matamoros. Zeina yielded and notified him that if there was any more trouble he would take possession of Matamoros and maintain order.  
The Northern States of Mexico are filled with Yankee agents, who are charged by Mr. Seward, first to ferment disturbances with the Confederates, and secondly to persuade the Mexicans to unite in the Northern States from Tamaulipas to Sinaloa against the French. They offer them any amount of arms they may need and also to lace a force of sixty thousand Yankees on the Rio Grande to help them.

Juarez was at last accounts fleeing from San Luis Potosi and making his way towards Monterey. Vielaui, who is Governor of Nava Leon, and perhaps the most influential men in Northern Mexico, refuse to receive him as President. Vielaui is said to lean quite strongly to the imperialists and is withal friendly to our Confederacy.

#### INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

The Yankees have fortified Brownsville with a circle of redoubts, extending quite around the town, from the river above to the river below. They have also built strong works at Point Isabel and Brownsville. At these latter points they have mounted heavy guns. They evidently expect to fight somebody besides Confederates there.

The Yankees have enlisted about a thousand Mexicans since they have been on the Rio Grande—most of them have enlisted with the hope of booty. On the 23d ult. about three hundred of them attacked King's Rancho de Neuse county, which had been taken there for safety. The present Yankee force at Brownsville is about five thousand men; they have also about seven thousand men at Indianola, to which point the fire on Matagorda Peninsula has mostly been removed. They have visited Lavaca once and remained a few hours. The only damage done was completely gutting the house of that sterling patriot, Capt. D. Bradbury. They seem to have abandoned the on to Houston by way of the beach, and now threaten to move on San Antonio.

The Savages and Victoria R. R., has been destroyed by Gen. Magruder.  
Solomon Magruder, of Arkansas, died near this city (Houston) a few days since.  
Gen. Whitefield left here yesterday, en route to Mississippi.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy of the capture of the Harriet Lane, excites much indignation, that so gallant an officer should be so misrepresented.  
Gen. Magruder is here and in good spirits. Nothing has transpired along the lines worthy of especial note, for the last ten days. The enemy shell the beach every day, trying to disperse parties of Confederates.

[So reads the despatch.—ECS. CONFEDERATE.]

#### From Richmond, Abroad and the North.

RICHMOND, Feb. 23.  
Baker's Confederate Coffee Factory on Cary St., was destroyed by fire last night. Loss estimated at \$10,000, including building.  
The Baltimore American of the 18th has been received. It has a telegram from San Francisco, which states that news had been received by an arrival from Japan, that the Privateer Alabama was hemmed in at Port Amoy, China, by the United States vessels Wyoming and Jamestown. The Palace of the Tycoon was burnt on Christmas day. On New Year's day about five hundred houses of the better class, in the city of Yeddo, were destroyed by fire.  
On the 18th a fire occurred at Gloucester, Mass., destroying seventy-five buildings. At the last accounts the fire was still raging with unabated violence.  
The steamer Oriental was recently sunk in the Mississippi. Twenty-five lives were lost. The boat was laden with Government stores.  
Proceedings of the Yankee Congress unimportant. Gold call—closing at 164 1/2.

The Bingham School.  
Tuition to the end of the current term, \$160  
Board per month (boys furnishing a pair of shoes and blankets) 100  
All in advance.  
W. J. BINGHAM & SONS,  
Oaks, Orange, N. C.